

IMPLEMENTATION OF UART WITH SINGLE ERROR CORRECTION USING VERILOG

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ABSTRACT

A Universal Asynchronous Receiver / Transmitter (UART) is responsible for performing the main task in serial communications with computers. This paper presents Implementation of UART with single error correction using verilog methodology..The design is implemented in spartan 6 FPGA. In Communication the cost as well as complexity of the system increases due to simultaneous transmission of data bits on multiple wires so noise is produced in multiprocessor communication to achieve this we are using hamming code method

KEYWORDS: FEC (Forward Error Correction), Hamming Code, SEC Code, Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART), Xilinx ISEv

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INTRODUCTION

UART stands for "Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter" The Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART) controller is the key component of the serial communications subsystem of a computer It is the chip (on the modem circuit board on internal modems, and on the motherboard for external COM ports) that allows the CPU to share data with the serial device (modem) by converting parallel data format into a serial data stream to be sent over the phone lines as an analog signal. It then receives analog signals in a serial stream and converts them to parallel data to communicate back to the CPU. The UART takes bytes of data and transmits the individual bits in a sequential fashion. At the destination, a second UART re-assembles the bits into complete bytes. It is commonly used in computer serial ports. One of the significant differences between TTL level UART and RS-232 is the voltage level. Valid signals in RS-232 are ± 3 to ± 15 V, and signals near 0V is not a valid RS-232 level.

In this paper, we present a UART with error detecting and correction capability. The inclusion of a hamming encoder in the transmitter section and hamming decoder in the receiver section can correct upto one error by using Verilog.

VERILOG IMPLEMENTATION

The design is implemented in Verilog and targeted towards Xilinx Spartan-6 FPGA. Advantage of FPGA implementation is low cost and time. Time to market is also short and flexible as well.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Proposed Architecture of UART

UART works in asynchronous mode which does not require transmission of clock along with the data. The proposed UART employs a 12 bit frame as shown in figure 1. The character length can vary from 5 to eight bits and hence the frame length can vary from 8 to 11 bits. This works in the two modes. First one is normal mode and the second one is error correction and detection mode. This paper principally deals with the error correction mode. In the error correction mode, (8, 4) extended hamming code, also called as SEC-DED code, is employed for single bit error correction and double error detection. In this mode four data bits are transmitted per frame. Four hamming bits are concatenated in the LSB position with 4 data bits forming 8 bit hamming code. In the transmitter, the data frame is formed with one start bit followed by 8 bits of hamming code, a „1“, and one stop bit. Start bit is a „0“ and stop bit is a „1“. This frame is transmitted by the transmitter bit by bit. When received by the receiver, the overhead are separated from the frame. The hamming code is decoded to correct the error in the received data. Errors up to one can be corrected in this method and two errors can be detected. The data bits after correction are available in parallel form to be accepted by the microprocessor. The frame formats for the proposed UART in the error correction mode and also in normal modes are shown in figure 1 and figure 2 below.

Stop	1	h3 MSB	h2	h1	h0	b3	b2	b1	b0 LSB	Start
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Figure 1: Frame Format – Error Correction Mode

Stop	P	b7 MSB	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0 LSB	Start
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Figure 2: Frame Format – Normal Mode

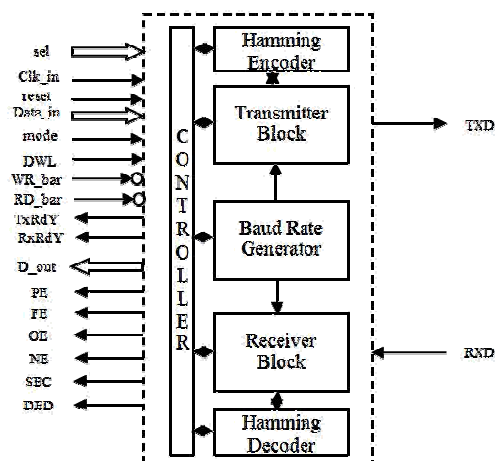


Figure 3: UART Transmitter and Receiver with Error Correction Capability

Figure 3 shows the high level block diagram of UART transmitter and receiver with error correction capability. The “clk_in” signal is the system clock which is used to derive the transmission clock and receiver clock to determine baud rate of transmission and reception using baud rate generator. The “reset” signal resets the UART and put the machine in idle mode clearing all the internal registers. The 8 bit data_in the input data lines from the processor and the data from these data lines is transmitted over “TXD” line. When “mode” = 1 then the selected mode is error correction mode and if

“mode” =0 then the selected mode is normal mode. “DWL” is data word length, it is a two bit signal which is used to determine the length of character

HAMMING CODE

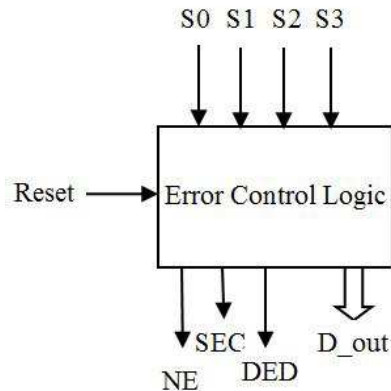


Figure 4: Hamming Decoder

Hamming decoder takes the 9 bit assembled data, discard the 9th bit as it is always „1” and used only for the uniformity of data frame size. The remaining 8 bits are has 4 bit of data and 4 bits of check bits which are used to identify errors. If the error is of only 1 bit then it is corrected and if it is of 2 bit then it can only is identified. Respective flags are generated in this process. Figure 8 shows the hamming decoder logic used in this design. s3, s2, s1, s0 bits are generated to identify the location and type of error. Table 1 shows the possible values of s3-s0 and corresponding meaning. The “d_out” is an 8 bit data to the processor, 4 least significant bits are data and remaining 4 bits are always zeros.

Table 1 : Error Control Logic

s0	s1s2s3	NE/SE/DE	Error Position	Flag
0	000	no error	-	NE
1	011	single error	D0	SEC
1	101	single error	D1	SEC
1	110	single error	D2	SEC
1	111	single error	D3	SEC

Transmitter

The transmitter block is shown in figure 5. When the “mode” input is zero then the selected mode is normal mode in which only parity bit is generated for error detection. Total 9 bits are generated from this unit, 8 data bits and 1 parity bit. When the “mode” input is one then the selected mode is error correction, in this mode 4 LSB data bits are taken from the data bus input “data_in” and hamming code is applied is to it to from an 8 bit word. Total 9 bits are generated from this unit, 4 hamming bits, 4 data bits and 1 bit is always „1”. The frame format is shown in figure 1 and 2 respectively. The transmitter hold register (THR) is used to hold the data from the parity encoder or from the hamming encoder. The TSR block does the framing i.e. insertion of start and stop bit to the data word and transmits data serially over “TXD” line on rising edge of “clk_baud”.Also the character length can be varied using DWL only in normal mode. This length is fixed to 8 bits in error correction mode.

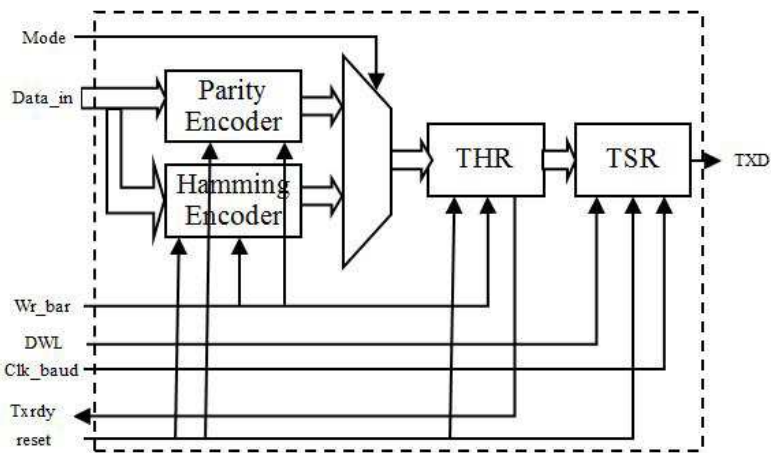


Figure 5: Transmitter with Hamming Encoder

Receiver

The receiver hold register (RHR) starts assembling the data whenever a zero (start bit) is arrived over “rxd” line and checks for stop bit „1” after the programmed character length and parity bit, if stop bit is not received after programmed word length then a framing error “FE” is generated. The data is sampled at rising edge of bits (variable in case of normal mode depending upon “DWL” signal) and 1 parity bit (always 1 in case of error correction mode) is forwarded to either parity decoder logic or hamming decoder logic depending upon the value of “mode” input signal. The parity decoder logic generates parity error in case of parity error. The hamming decoder logic decodes the input data and checks for any error, if single bit error the error is corrected and data is forwarded to SBUF, also “SED” signal is made high, else if double error are detected then “DED” signal is made high and data is discarded. If no error is detected then the data is forwarded to SBUF and “NE” signal is made high. The SBUF block then generates “rxrdy” signal to inform processor about the arrival of new data byte, the processor reads the SBUF in response to this “rxrdy” signal. Prior to the read cycle if next data byte is arrived then over run error “OE” is generated and UART starts assembling next data byte. As shown in the Receiver block of UART

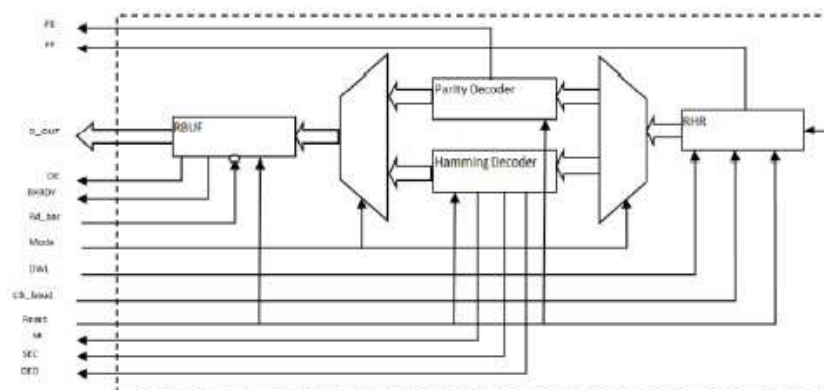


Figure 6 : shows the Receiver block of UART

CONCLUSIONS

The UART with single error correction and double error detection capability is implemented in Verilog and tested. This UART design can be implemented in industrial and noisy environment which ensures error free reception upto a likelihood of 10% of errors.

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